

# **Section 4**

## **DEATH CERTIFICATE**

### **MAIN ELEMENTS**

### **MULTIPLE CONDITIONS**

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**Multiple conditions on Death Certificate**

**4-36**

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**Mult1001D5 through Mult1020D5**

**Death Certificate number: DthCrtNum**

| Name | Definition |
|------|------------|
|------|------------|

|           |                                   |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| DthCrtNum | Victim's death certificate number |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|

**Uses**

The death certificate number is used only for data linkage and tracking purposes. See the Introduction section of this manual for a discussion about handling variables that can identify individual persons or agencies.

**Discussion**

None

| Name      | Label                     | Table  | Type | Field Length | Priority | Primacy |
|-----------|---------------------------|--------|------|--------------|----------|---------|
| DthCrtNum | Death Certificate number: | Person | Text | 50           | ER       | DC      |

**Response Options:**

DthCrtNum

**Birth place:** **BthPlc**  
**Country of birth if not listed:** **BthTxt**

| Name | Definition |
|------|------------|
|------|------------|

|        |                         |
|--------|-------------------------|
| BthPlc | Person's state of birth |
|--------|-------------------------|

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| BthTxt | Person's country of birth, if not U.S. |
|--------|--|

### Uses

Used for identifying immigrants.

### Discussion

The state of birth is indicated on the death certificate and is coded by the vital statistics registry using the code list below. Note: the code list used for place of birth is not a FIPS code list, it is the National Center for Health Statistics code list. If the victim was not born in the United States, please enter the victim's country of birth and refer to code list for Country.

| Name   | Label                              | Table  | Type   | Field Length | Priority | Primacy |
|--------|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------------|----------|---------|
| BthPlc | Birth place:                       | Person | Number | 2            | LR/LR    | DC/CME  |
| BthTxt | Country of birth<br>if not listed: | Person | Text   | 30           | O/O      | DC/CME  |

### Response Options:

BthPlc

- 1 Alabama
- 2 Alaska
- 3 Arizona
- 4 Arkansas
- 5 California
- 6 Colorado
- 7 Connecticut
- 8 Delaware
- 9 District of Columbia
- 10 Florida
- 11 Georgia
- 12 Hawaii
- 13 Idaho
- 14 Illinois
- 15 Indiana
- 16 Iowa
- 17 Kansas
- 18 Kentucky
- 19 Louisiana
- 20 Maine

|    |   |
|----|---|
| 21 | Maryland  |
| 22 | Massachusetts                                       |
| 23 | Michigan  |
| 24 | Minnesota   |
| 25 | Mississippi   |
| 26 | Missouri  |
| 27 | Montana   |
| 28 | Nebraska  |
| 29 | Nevada  |
| 30 | New Hampshire                                       |
| 31 | New Jersey  |
| 32 | New Mexico  |
| 33 | New York  |
| 34 | North Carolina                                      |
| 35 | North Dakota  |
| 36 | Ohio  |
| 37 | Oklahoma  |
| 38 | Oregon  |
| 39 | Pennsylvania  |
| 40 | Rhode Island  |
| 41 | South Carolina                                      |
| 42 | South Dakota  |
| 43 | Tennessee   |
| 44 | Texas   |
| 45 | Utah  |
| 46 | Vermont   |
| 47 | Virginia  |
| 48 | Washington  |
| 49 | West Virginia                                       |
| 50 | Wisconsin   |
| 51 | Wyoming   |
| 52 | Puerto Rico   |
| 53 | Virgin Island                                       |
| 54 | Guam  |
| 55 | Canada  |
| 56 | Cuba  |
| 57 | Mexico  |
| 61 | American Samoa                                      |
| 62 | Northern Marianas                                   |
| 88 | Remainder of the world (specify in birthplace text) |
| 99 | Unknown   |

BthTxt

Refer to Countr

### Data Standards or Guidelines

U.S. standard death certificate

## Veteran status: Vetran

| Name | Definition |
|------|------------|
|------|------------|

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| Vetran | Has the person ever served in the U.S. Armed Forces? |
|--------|--|

### Uses

Used to examine violent injury deaths among veterans.

### Discussion

Veteran status is indicated on the death certificate in section “Ever in U.S. Armed Forces”. If a state’s death certificate has the variant wording, “If U.S. War veteran, specify war,” a blank or missing response should be coded as “Unknown” rather than “No”.

| Name   | Label           | Table  | Type   | Field Length | Priority | Primacy |
|--------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------------|----------|---------|
| Vetran | Veteran status: | Person | Number | 1            | LR       | DC      |

### Response Options:

Vetran

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| 0 | No      |
| 1 | Yes     |
| 9 | Unknown |

### Data Standards or Guidelines

U.S. standard death certificate

**Marital status: MarStat**

| Name | Definition |
|------|------------|
|------|------------|

|         |                         |
|---------|-------------------------|
| MarStat | Person's marital status |
|---------|-------------------------|

**Uses**

The victim's marital status is standard demographic information used in epidemiologic analyses. It can be used to explore whether certain types of marital status are a risk factor for violent death (such as widowhood as a risk for suicide).

**Discussion**

Marital status is regularly completed on the death certificate and often noted in law enforcement or medical examiner records. Marital status should be completed for persons of all ages, including children. If the marital status is not explicitly noted, code as 9, "Unknown". In an incident in which a person kills their spouse, their marital status should be coded as "Married", not "Widowed". Use "Widowed" for a person of either sex whose spouse has died. Use the "Single" option when this term is used in CME records and it is not clear whether the person was never married, widowed, divorced, or separated. Consider a person in a common-law marriage to be "Married".

| Name    | Label           | Table  | Type   | Field Length | Priority | Primacy |
|---------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------------|----------|---------|
| MarStat | Marital status: | Person | Number | 1            | LR/LR    | DC/CME  |

**Response Options:**

|         |                                 |
|---------|---------------------------------|
| MarStat |                                 |
| 1       | Married                         |
| 2       | Never Married                   |
| 3       | Widowed                         |
| 4       | Divorced                        |
| 5       | Married, but separated          |
| 6       | Single, not otherwise specified |
| 9       | Unknown                         |

**Data Standards or Guidelines**

U.S. standard death certificate

**Place of death:** **Dthplace**  
**Place of death if other:** **PDthTx**

**Name**                      **Definition**

---

Dthplace                  Victim's place of death

---

PDthTx                  Text if place of death is "other"

---

### Uses

The place of death may be useful for emergency response planning and to assist in evaluating hospital or EMS services.

### Discussion

The code list for Place of Death is the list used on the new standard U.S. death certificate. The older standard certificate uses slightly different codes (e.g., there is no separate code for "Hospice," and "residence" is used rather than "Decedent's home".) If your state uses the older code list, "residence" is comparable to "Decedent's home" (although this may sometimes be incorrect). Some deaths will be coded on the death certificate as "Other" for place of death. This will usually refer to "Scene" deaths (e.g., a homicide victim who dies on the street). If "Other" is coded on the death certificate, enter the place of death in the free text field if the place is specified on the death certificate. If it is not, leave the text field blank. Do not enter the information supplied in the death certificate's item, "Place of injury", as this may be a different location than the place where the victim actually died. "Body location" can be used as place of death if there is no indication that the person died elsewhere.

| Name     | Label                    | Table  | Type   | Field Length | Priority | Primacy |
|----------|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------------|----------|---------|
| Dthplace | Place of death:          | Person | Number | 1            | ER/LR    | DC/CME  |
| PDthTx   | Place of death if other: | Person | Text   | 30           | O/O      | DC/CME  |

### Response Options:

Dthplace

- 1      Hospital inpatient
- 2      ED/outpatient
- 3      Dead on arrival
- 4      Hospice facility
- 5      Nursing home, long-term care facility
- 6      Decedent's home
- 7      Other (specify)
- 9      Undetermined

PDthTx

### Data Standards or Guidelines

U.S. standard death certificate



**Date pronounced dead: PrncdDt**

| Name | Definition |
|------|------------|
|------|------------|

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| PrncdDt | Date on which the victim was found or pronounced dead |
|---------|---|

**Uses**

This variable is useful when a person is found dead and the actual date of death is unclear. It provides a date that the death must have preceded.

**Discussion**

This field is found on the standard death certificate as Item 24, "Date pronounced dead". It should differ from the actual date of death only when death was not observed and may have occurred prior to the date the body was found. This date should be known in every case, whereas the day, month, or even year of actual death may be unknown.

| Name    | Label                 | Table  | Type | Field Length | Priority | Primacy |
|---------|-----------------------|--------|------|--------------|----------|---------|
| PrncdDt | Date pronounced dead: | Person | Text | 10           | ER       | DC      |

**Response Options:**

PrncdDt

**Data Standards or Guidelines**

U.S. standard death certificate

**Date of death: DthDt**

| Name | Definition |
|------|------------|
|------|------------|

|       |                        |
|-------|------------------------|
| DthDt | Date of victim's death |
|-------|------------------------|

**Uses**

Date of death determines the data year in which the victim will be counted in conjunction with date and time of the incident and with survival time. It can be used for emergency response planning and to assist in evaluating the effectiveness of EMS services and hospital care. See the Introduction section of this manual for a discussion about handling variables that can identify individual persons or agencies.

**Discussion**

When recording the information from the death certificate, enter the date of death exactly as it appears in the "Date of Death" field, even if the word "found" or "pronounced" precedes it on the hard copy. If the date on the CME report is referred to as an actual date of death, record it. If the date is referred to as the date on which the body was found or the death was pronounced, and it is unknown on which date the death actually occurred, enter only that portion of the date that is known. For example, if a person was last seen on a Friday and their body was discovered on a Monday and it is unknown when they died, enter the actual month and year, but enter "99" for the day.

| Name  | Label          | Table  | Type | Field Length | Priority | Primacy |
|-------|----------------|--------|------|--------------|----------|---------|
| DthDt | Date of death: | Person | Text | 10           | ER/LR    | DC/CME  |

**Response Options:**

DthDt

**Data Standards or Guidelines**

NVISS

**State of death: DthState**

| Name | Definition |
|------|------------|
|------|------------|

|          |                                   |
|----------|-----------------------------------|
| DthState | State in which the death occurred |
|----------|-----------------------------------|

**Uses**

Identifies the state in which the death certificate was filed. This variable will be used to facilitate data sharing across states when state of injury and state of death differ.

**Discussion**

State of death will usually be the same as state of injury; however, on occasion the two will differ. This is true for victims who are injured in one state and transported to another state for emergency medical care. If the state of death is unknown, enter the state in which the person was pronounced dead, i.e., the state that issued the death certificate. If the person was pronounced dead in a U.S. territory, enter the FIPS code for that territory. If the person was not pronounced dead in any U.S. state or territory, enter 88, for "Not applicable". Native American reservations should be coded as the state where it is located.

| Name     | Label           | Table  | Type   | Field Length | Priority | Primacy   |
|----------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------------|----------|-----------|
| DthState | State of death: | Person | Number | 2            | ER/LR/LR | DC/CME/PR |

**Response Options:**

|          |                      |
|----------|----------------------|
| DthState |                      |
| 1        | Alabama              |
| 2        | Alaska               |
| 4        | Arizona              |
| 5        | Arkansas             |
| 6        | California           |
| 8        | Colorado             |
| 9        | Connecticut          |
| 10       | Delaware             |
| 11       | District of Columbia |
| 12       | Florida              |
| 13       | Georgia              |
| 15       | Hawaii               |
| 16       | Idaho                |
| 17       | Illinois             |
| 18       | Indiana              |
| 19       | Iowa                 |
| 20       | Kansas               |
| 21       | Kentucky             |
| 22       | Louisiana            |
| 23       | Maine                |
| 24       | Maryland             |
| 25       | Massachusetts        |

## Person/DC/Main Elements

|    |                                |
|----|--------------------------------|
| 26 | Michigan                       |
| 26 | Michigan                       |
| 27 | Minnesota                      |
| 28 | Mississippi                    |
| 29 | Missouri                       |
| 30 | Montana                        |
| 31 | Nebraska                       |
| 32 | Nevada                         |
| 33 | New Hampshire                  |
| 34 | New Jersey                     |
| 35 | New Mexico                     |
| 36 | New York                       |
| 37 | North Carolina                 |
| 38 | North Dakota                   |
| 39 | Ohio                           |
| 40 | Oklahoma                       |
| 41 | Oregon                         |
| 42 | Pennsylvania                   |
| 43 | Puerto Rico                    |
| 44 | Rhode Island                   |
| 45 | South Carolina                 |
| 46 | South Dakota                   |
| 47 | Tennessee                      |
| 48 | Texas                          |
| 49 | Utah                           |
| 50 | Vermont                        |
| 51 | Virginia                       |
| 53 | Washington                     |
| 54 | West Virginia                  |
| 55 | Wisconsin                      |
| 56 | Wyoming                        |
| 60 | American Samoa                 |
| 64 | Federated States of Micronesia |
| 66 | Guam                           |
| 68 | Marshall Islands               |
| 69 | Northern Mariana Islands       |
| 70 | Palau                          |
| 74 | U.S. Minor Outlying Islands    |
| 78 | Virgin Islands of the U.S.     |
| 88 | Not applicable                 |
| 99 | Unknown                        |

### Data Standards or Guidelines

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS); National Institute of Standards and Technologies; U.S. Postal Service

## CAUSE OF DEATH

**Immediate cause of death text:** CausIA  
**Cause leading to immediate cause text:** CausIB  
**Next antecedent cause of death text:** CausIC  
**Underlying cause of death text:** CausID

| Name   | Definition                                       |
|--------|--|
| CausIA | Immediate cause of death (text)                  |
| CausIB | Cause leading to immediate cause of death (text) |
| CausIC | Next antecedent cause of death (text)            |
| CausID | Underlying cause of death (text)                 |

### Uses

The text that the death certifier supplies on the death certificate regarding the causes of death can be used to identify reportable cases in a timely manner. While coded data that captures the underlying cause of death using ICD codes is an efficient means of identifying confirmed cases, these coded data will not be available in some states for many months.

### Discussion

Enter the text exactly as it appears on the death certificate. The letters in the variable names correspond to the lettered lines appearing on the death certificate. Some death certificates will not have an entry on all four lines, so not all four variables need to be completed.

| Name   | Label                                  | Table  | Type | Field Length | Priority | Primacy |
|--------|--|--------|------|--------------|----------|---------|
| CausIA | Immediate cause of death text:         | Person | Text | 120          | ER       | DC      |
| CausIB | Cause leading to immediate cause text: | Person | Text | 120          | O        | DC      |
| CausIC | Next antecedent cause of death text:   | Person | Text | 120          | O        | DC      |
| CausID | Underlying cause of death text:        | Person | Text | 120          | O        | DC      |

### Response Options:

CausIA  
 CausIB  
 CausIC  
 CausID

None

### Data Standards or Guidelines

U.S. standard death certificate

**Underlying cause of death code:** ICD\_10  
**4th:** 4th\_ICD  
**5th:** 5th\_ICD

| Name    | Definition                              |
|---------|---|
| ICD_10  | Underlying cause-of-death code (ICD-10) |
| 4th_ICD | 4th                                     |
| 5th_ICD | 5th                                     |

### Uses

The underlying cause of death assigned on the death certificate is the basis for the nation's official count of deaths due to homicide, suicide, and other causes. A comparison of this variable and the CME variable "Manner", and the abstractor variable "Type of Death", will indicate the degree to which data sources vary in classifying deaths.

### Discussion

Cause of death is coded using the system established by the World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases (ICD). A variable should be coded exactly as it appears in the underlying cause of death field in death certificate data. If death certificate data are not available at the time that the reporting site is gathering data on the case, code as Unknown. These data may be reported at a later update. Use the decimal point following the second digit. Do not use trailing zeros after the decimal point (unless a true zero is part of the actual code). The code options listed below indicate codes in the reportable range.

The fourth ICD-10 digit in the underlying cause of death code is used with some external cause code categories to identify the place of occurrence of the external cause where relevant. The fifth ICD-10 digit is provided for optional use in a supplementary character position with some categories to indicate the activity of the injured person at the time the event occurred. This subclassification should not be confused with, or be used instead of, the recommended fourth-character subdivisions provided to indicate the place of occurrence.

| Name    | Label                           | Table  | Type | Field Length | Priority | Primacy |
|---------|---------------------------------|--------|------|--------------|----------|---------|
| ICD_10  | Underlying cause of death code: | Person | Text | 6            | O        | DC      |
| 4th_ICD | 4th                             | Person | Text | 1            | O        | DC      |
| 5th_ICD | 5th                             | Person | Text | 1            | O        | DC      |

**Response Options:**

ICD\_10

Format: L##.## (the first character must be a letter, followed by at least two and up to four digits)

ICD-10 coding of first 3 to 4 characters (cause of injury):

- U01 Assault by terrorism
- U01.0 Assault by terrorism by explosion of marine weapons
- U01.1 Assault by terrorism involving destruction of aircraft
- U01.2 Assault by terrorism involving other explosions and fragments
- U01.3 Assault by terrorism involving fires, conflagration, hot substances
- U01.4 Assault by terrorism involving firearms
- U01.5 Assault by terrorism involving nuclear weapons
- U01.6 Assault by terrorism involving biological weapons
- U01.7 Assault by terrorism involving chemical weapons
- U01.8 Assault by terrorism, other specified
- U01.9 Assault by terrorism, unspecified
- U02 Sequelae of terrorism
- U03 Intentional self-harm by terrorism
- U03.0 Intentional self-harm by terrorism involving explosions and fragments
- U03.9 Intentional self-harm by terrorism by other and unspecified means
- W32 Accidental handgun discharge
- W33 Accidental rifle, shotgun, and larger firearm discharge
- W34 Accidental discharge from other and unspecified firearms (this code does not discriminate between firearms and nonpowder guns)
- X60–X69 Intentional self-poisoning
- X70 Intentional self-harm by hanging, strangulation, and suffocation
- X71 Intentional self-harm by drowning and submersion
- X72 Intentional self-harm by handgun discharge
- X73 Intentional self-harm by rifle, shotgun, and larger firearm discharge
- X74 Intentional self-harm by other and unspecified firearm discharge
- X75 Intentional self-harm by explosive material
- X76 Intentional self-harm by smoke, fire, and flames
- X77 Intentional self-harm by steam, hot vapors, and hot objects
- X78 Intentional self-harm by sharp object
- X79 Intentional self-harm by blunt object
- X80 Intentional self-harm by jumping from a high place
- X81 Intentional self-harm by jumping or lying before moving object
- X82 Intentional self-harm by crashing a motor vehicle
- X83 Intentional self-harm by other specified means
- X84 Intentional self-harm by unspecified means
- X85 Assault by drugs, medicaments, and biological substances
- X86 Assault by corrosive substance
- X87 Assault by pesticides
- X88 Assault by gases and vapors
- X89 Assault by other specified chemicals and noxious substances
- X90 Assault by other unspecified chemicals and noxious substances
- X91 Assault by hanging, strangulation, and suffocation
- X92 Assault by drowning and submersion

|     |  |
|-----|--|
| X93 | Assault by handgun discharge   |
| X94 | Assault by rifle, shotgun, and larger firearm discharge  |
| X95 | Assault by other and unspecified firearm discharge   |
| X96 | Assault by explosive material  |
| X97 | Assault by smoke, fire, and flames   |
| X98 | Assault by steam, hot vapors, and hot objects  |
| X99 | Assault by sharp object  |
| Y00 | Assault by blunt object  |
| Y01 | Assault by pushing from high place   |
| Y02 | Assault by pushing or placing victim before moving object  |
| Y03 | Assault by crashing a motor vehicle  |
| Y04 | Assault by bodily force (unarmed brawl or fight)   |
| Y05 | Sexual assault by bodily force   |
| Y06 | Neglect and abandonment  |
| Y07 | Other maltreatment syndromes (physical or sexual abuse, torture)   |
| Y08 | Assault by other specified means   |
| Y09 | Assault by unspecified means   |
| Y10 | Poisoning by and exposure to nonopioid analgesics, antipyretics, and antirheumatics undetermined intent  |
| Y11 | Poisoning by and exposure to antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic, antiparkinsonism, and psychotropic drugs, not elsewhere classified, undetermined intent |
| Y12 | Poisoning by and exposure to narcotics and psychodysleptics hallucinogens, not elsewhere classified, undetermined intent                               |
| Y13 | Poisoning by and exposure to other drugs acting on the autonomic nervous system, undetermined intent   |
| Y14 | Poisoning by and exposure to other and unspecified drugs, medicaments, and biological substances, undetermined intent                                  |
| Y15 | Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent  |
| Y16 | Poisoning by and exposure to organic solvents and halogenated hydrocarbons and their vapors, undetermined intent                                       |
| Y17 | Poisoning by and exposure to other gases and vapors, undetermined intent   |
| Y18 | Poisoning by and exposure to pesticides, undetermined intent   |
| Y19 | Poisoning by and exposure to other and unspecified chemicals and noxious substances, undetermined intent   |
| Y20 | Hanging, strangulation, and suffocation, undetermined intent   |
| Y21 | Drowning and submersion, undetermined intent   |
| Y22 | Handgun discharge, undetermined intent   |
| Y23 | Rifle, shotgun, and larger firearm discharge, undetermined intent  |
| Y24 | Other and unspecified firearm discharge, undetermined intent   |
| Y25 | Contact with explosive material, undetermined intent   |
| Y26 | Exposure to smoke, fire, and flames, undetermined intent   |
| Y27 | Contact with steam, hot vapors, and hot objects, undetermined intent   |
| Y28 | Contact with sharp object, undetermined intent   |
| Y29 | Contact with blunt object, undetermined intent   |
| Y30 | Falling, jumping, or pushed from a high place, undetermined intent   |
| Y31 | Falling, lying, or running before or into moving object, undetermined intent   |



|        |  |
|--------|--|
| Y32    | Crashing of motor vehicle, undetermined intent                       |
| Y33    | Other specified events, undetermined intent                          |
| Y34    | Unspecified event, undetermined intent                               |
| Y35.0  | Legal intervention involving firearm discharge                       |
| Y35.1  | Legal intervention involving explosives                              |
| Y35.2  | Legal intervention involving gas                                     |
| Y35.3  | Legal intervention involving blunt objects                           |
| Y35.4  | Legal intervention involving sharp objects                           |
| Y35.6  | Legal intervention involving other specified means                   |
| Y35.7  | Legal intervention, means unspecified                                |
| Y86    | Sequelae of other accidents (where determined to be due to firearms) |
| Y87.0  | Sequelae of intentional self-harm                                    |
| Y87.1  | Sequelae of assault  |
| Y87.2  | Sequelae of events of undetermined intent                            |
| Y89.0  | Sequelae of legal intervention                                       |
| Y89.9  | Sequelae of unspecified external cause                               |
| L88.88 | Not applicable*  |
| L99.99 | Unknown or missing*  |

---

\* Not an ICD-10 code, but an added code

#### 4th\_ICD

ICD-10 coding of 4th character (type of place of occurrence) — applies only to codes in the W32 to Y34 range above, except Y06 and Y07.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 0 | Home  |
| 1 | Residential institution   |
| 2 | School, institution, public administrative area<br>(e.g., courthouse, hospital, daycare center) |
| 3 | Sports and athletic area  |
| 4 | Street and highway  |
| 5 | Trade and service area  |
| 6 | Industrial and construction (e.g., factory, shipyard)   |
| 7 | Farm  |
| 8 | Other   |
| 9 | Unspecified   |

#### 5th\_ICD

ICD-10 Coding of 5th character (type of activity when injured) — applies only to codes in the W32 to Y34 range above.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 0 | While engaged in sports activity  |
| 1 | While engaged in leisure activity   |
| 2 | While working for income  |
| 3 | While engaged in other types of work (e.g., chores, school)               |
| 4 | While resting, sleeping, eating, or engaging in other<br>vital activities |
| 5 | While engaged in other specified activities                               |
| 6 | While engaged in unspecified activities                                   |

#### Data Standards or Guidelines

(ICD-10) International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems: 10th Revision: Geneva: World Health Organization 1992.

**Autopsy performed: Autopsy****Name Definition**


---

|         |                                  |
|---------|----------------------------------|
| Autopsy | Autopsy performed on the victim? |
|---------|----------------------------------|

---

**Uses**

Decedents who have been autopsied are likely to have more reliable cause of death codes and pregnancy findings.

**Discussion**

A yes/no item appears on the death certificate to indicate if an autopsy was performed. Autopsies are not always performed on every case that comes to the attention of a CME. For example, a witnessed suicide may not be autopsied. In some cases, a partial autopsy may be performed. For example, a person who kills him or herself with a gunshot wound to the head may receive a head-only autopsy. A “visual-only autopsy” (that is, the body was visually inspected, but not physically examined) does not qualify as an autopsy here.

| Name    | Label              | Table  | Type   | Field Length | Priority | Primacy |
|---------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------------|----------|---------|
| Autopsy | Autopsy performed: | Person | Number | 1            | LR/ER    | CME/DC  |

---

**Response Options:**

## Autopsy

- |   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 0 | Not autopsied               |
| 1 | Autopsied (full or partial) |
| 9 | Unknown                     |

**Data Standards or Guidelines**

U.S. standard death certificate

**Person was pregnant: Preg**

| Name | Definition |
|------|------------|
|------|------------|

|      |   |
|------|---|
| Preg | Person was pregnant or recently pregnant at the time of death |
|------|---|

**Uses**

This variable is used to identify pregnant or recently pregnant victims and to document types of violence against pregnant and postpartum women. It is also useful in documenting a potentially precipitating circumstance in suicide cases.

**Discussion**

Victim's pregnancy status is often noted on the death certificate and in the CME report. Findings are more likely to be authoritative if a full autopsy has been performed. This variable should be coded for all female victims regardless of age. The variable will not apply to males. It is based on the codes used on the new U.S. standard death certificate. As such, it collects pregnancy status at the time of death, not at the time of injury. So, for example, if a pregnant woman was assaulted, miscarried, and died a month later, she would be coded in the CME version of the variable as "Not pregnant but pregnant within 42 days of death," not as "Pregnant at time of death". Code "Unknown", regardless of the victim's age, if the victim's pregnancy status is not mentioned on the record for the CME version of the variable or for states that have added their own pregnancy variable to their death certificate. If the victim is noted by the CME or death certificate as "Not pregnant", but there is no mention as to whether she was pregnant in the year preceding her death, code the variable as "Unknown". If your state's death certificate has a pregnancy variable that does not match the national standard, use the 4 and 5 options to capture this information on the DC screen. Continue to use the 0–3 options to code this information on the CME screen.

| Name | Label                | Table  | Type   | Field Length | Priority | Primacy |
|------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------------|----------|---------|
| Preg | Person was pregnant: | Person | Number | 1            | LR/LR    | CME/DC  |

**Response Options:**

Preg

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 0 | Not pregnant within last year                            |
| 1 | Pregnant at time of death                                |
| 2 | Not pregnant but pregnant w/in 42 days of death          |
| 3 | Not pregnant but pregnant 43 days to 1 year before death |
| 4 | Not pregnant, not otherwise specified                    |
| 5 | Pregnant, not otherwise specified                        |
| 8 | Not applicable   |
| 9 | Unknown if pregnant within past year                     |

**Data Standards or Guidelines**

U.S. standard death certificate

**Manner of death:    Manner****Name                      Definition**

|        |                 |
|--------|-----------------|
| Manner | Manner of death |
|--------|-----------------|

**Uses**

Manner of death is a broad classification of the cause of death as natural, accidental, suicide, homicide, pending investigation, or not determined. Manner is determined by the coroner or medical examiner and, when considered in conjunction with the narrative cause of death statements on the death certificate, is the basis for how the official underlying cause of death is coded in vital statistics data. Data describing the manner of death are useful for public health surveillance, for health care planning and administration, and for clinical and health services, and epidemiologic research. Because the CME's manner of death sometimes contradicts the manner implied by the death certificate's underlying cause-of-death code, the police designation of the death, or the death type assigned to the victim by the abstractor, it is useful to document manner by source.

**Discussion**

CMEs investigate suspicious injury deaths and determine the likely manner of death using a check box on the death certificate. Record the manner of death exactly as it appears on the death certificate and CME report. If a manner is noted as "Pending investigation," check back on the case later to update the manner. "Pending" is considered a temporary designation. Since states' death certificates may have a state-added code to indicate "Legal intervention" as the manner of death, code "Legal intervention" only if it is presented on the death certificate. Do not use the DC manner for the CME manner field even if the DC is found in the ME records. Record the manner from the CME records.

| Name   | Label            | Table  | Type   | Field Length | Priority | Primacy |
|--------|------------------|--------|--------|--------------|----------|---------|
| Manner | Manner of death: | Person | Number | 1            | LR/ER    | CME/DC  |

**Response Options:****Manner**

- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Natural                       |
| 2 | Accident                      |
| 3 | Suicide                       |
| 4 | Homicide                      |
| 5 | Pending investigation         |
| 6 | Could not be determined       |
| 7 | Legal intervention            |
| 9 | Record not available or blank |

**Data Standards or Guidelines**

U.S. standard death certificate

**Date of injury:**      **IDate**  
**Time of injury:**    **ITime**

| Name | Definition |
|------|------------|
|------|------------|

|       |                |
|-------|----------------|
| IDate | Date of injury |
|-------|----------------|

|       |                |
|-------|----------------|
| ITime | Time of Injury |
|-------|----------------|

### Uses

Date of injury can be used to examine trends over time in violent deaths, to detect epidemics, and to test for seasonal effects on violent death. Time of injury can be used to identify times of day incidents may be more likely to occur. Date and time of injury can also be used to interpret toxicology test results. See the Introduction section of this manual for a discussion about handling variables that can identify individual persons or agencies.

### Discussion

Exact date and time of injury are sometimes unknown, as in an unwitnessed suicide or homicide. Do not enter date that the victim was last seen if actual date of injury is unknown. The software allows for partially known date information to be entered. For example, if a suicide victim was last seen July 6th and the body was discovered July 7th, but the day the victim was injured was unknown, date of injury can be coded as 07/99/2003. If month and day are unknown, but the year is known, code the date as 99/99/2003. If no information is known about when the incident occurred (as in when skeletal remains are found), it is acceptable to code date of injury as 99/99/9999. If a range of greater than one hour is noted for the time of injury (e.g., “sometime between 9:30 a.m. and noon”), treat time as unknown. If a range of less than an hour is given (e.g., “around 9:30 a.m.” or “between 9:30 and 10:30”), code that as the lowest time in the range (0930 in both cases). Time of injury is coded using the 24-hour military format. Midnight is 0000.

| Name  | Label           | Table  | Type | Field Length | Priority | Primacy   |
|-------|-----------------|--------|------|--------------|----------|-----------|
| IDate | Date of injury: | Person | Text | 10           | ER/LR/LR | DC/CME/PR |
| ITime | Time of injury: | Person | Text | 5            | ER/LR/LR | DC/CME/PR |

### Response Options:

IDate  
 mm\dd\yyyy

ITime  
 #####

### Data Standards or Guidelines

NVISS

**Type of location where injured: LocTyp**

| Name | Definition |
|------|------------|
|------|------------|

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| LocTyp | Type of place at which the injury occurred |
|--------|--|

**Uses**

Data on the type of place at which an injury occurred help to describe the injury-producing event and are valuable for planning and evaluating prevention programs.

**Discussion**

Code the location at which the victim was injured. Designations of specific buildings (such as “House, apartment” or “Bar, nightclub”) include both the building itself and the area directly outside, such as a driveway, porch, or front walk. If a victim was injured in a variety of locations (e.g., the victim was stabbed on a bus and was pursued by the attacker off the bus and into a store and stabbed a second time), code the location at which the victim was first injured. Events that occur on public sidewalks should be coded as “Street”, with the exception of those occurring on sidewalks that are the private property of an adjacent building. Those should be coded to the building. For example, an incident that occurs on a walkway on the front lawn of a home should be coded as “House, apartment”. If an incident occurs in a garage at a private home, code “House, apartment”. If an incident occurs in a commercial parking garage, parking lot, or a garage used by four or more different households (e.g., a garage serving a large apartment building), code the location as “12 – Parking lot/public parking garage”. If an incident occurs while the victim is in a motor vehicle, please code “4 – Motor vehicle” rather than the location of the motor vehicle. Injury “site”, injury “location”, and injury “scene” can all be used as synonyms. If the injury occurred in a “home,” put down “House, apartment” even if it is not certain that this was the victim’s home.

| Name   | Label                           | Table  | Type   | Field Length | Priority | Primacy   |
|--------|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------------|----------|-----------|
| LocTyp | Type of location where injured: | Person | Number | 2            | ER/LR/LR | DC/PR/CME |

**Response Options:****LocTyp**

- 1 House, apartment, including driveway, porch, yard
- 2 Street/road, sidewalk, alley
- 3 Highway, freeway
- 4 Motor vehicle (excluding school bus, 15 and public transportation, 21)
- 5 Bar, nightclub
- 6 Service station
- 7 Bank, credit union, ATM location
- 8 Liquor store
- 9 Other commercial establishment (e.g., grocery store, retail outlet, laundromat), including parking lot
- 10 Industrial or construction areas (e.g., factory, warehouse)

- 11 Office building
- 12 Parking lot/public parking garage (e.g., parking lot at mall,  
parking lot shared by four or more households)
- 13 Abandoned house, building, or warehouse
- 14 Sports or athletic area (e.g., stadium, baseball field, gymnasium,  
recreation center)
- 15 School bus
- 16 Child care center, daycare, preschool
- 17 Elementary school, middle school (i.e., K-8) including school  
dormitory, residential school
- 18 High school. including school dormitory, residential school
- 19 College/University, including dormitory, fraternity/sorority
- 20 Unspecified school
- 21 Public transportation or station (e.g., bus, train, plane, airport,  
depot, taxi)
- 22 Synagogue, church, temple
- 23 Hospital or medical facility
- 24 Supervised residential facility (e.g., shelter, halfway house,  
group home)
- 25 Farm
- 26 Jail, prison, detention facility
- 27 Park, playground, public use area
- 28 Natural area (e.g., field, river, beaches, woods)
- 29 Hotel/motel
- 66 Other (e.g., on railroad tracks)
- 99 Unknown

#### **Data Standards or Guidelines**

NVISS

## Injured at work: **AtWork**

| Name | Definition |
|------|------------|
|------|------------|

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| AtWork | Injury occurred at work or while the person was working |
|--------|---|

### Uses

Knowing the relationship of the incident to a person's work can help determine the impact of violence and suicide in the workplace and can be used to plan and develop work-related violence prevention programs.

### Discussion

"AtWork" includes those incidents that occur while the person is at work or working. These injuries could occur at the person's place of work or off-site during the course of work-related activities. For example, a person who is murdered while driving a truck to deliver produce should be coded as a work-related injury. However, a person who is shot while commuting between work and home would not be considered to have suffered a work-related injury. The AtWork definition applies only to current jobs. The "Injured at work" item on the death certificate is supposed to be filled out for all injury victims with the exception of those less than age 14 (unless warranted for a younger child injured at work). "Not applicable" can therefore be coded for victims ages 13 years and younger. An injury at work can occur:

- on employer premises while engaged in work activity, apprenticing, or in vocational training (regardless of the relationship between the victim and suspect);
- on employer premises while on break, in hallways, rest room, cafeteria, or storage area;
- on employer parking lots while working, arriving or leaving;
- while working for pay or compensation, including at home;
- while working as a volunteer EMS, firefighter, or law enforcement officer;
- while working in a family business, including family farm (activity should be clearly related to a profit-oriented business);
- while traveling on business, including to and from customer/business contacts;
- while engaged in work activity where a vehicle is considered the work environment.

An injury at work does not include:

- commuting to or from work;
- engaging in criminal activity as a means of economic support;
- engaging in recreational activities on employer controlled facilities (e.g., games) for personal enjoyment on employer premises;
- on employer premises while victim was visiting for non-work purposes (i.e., not on official business);
- working as a homemaker at homemaking activities;



- engaging in school activities while enrolled as a student;
- working for self or for no profit (e.g., mowing yard, repairing own roof, hobby, recreational activities)
- operating a vehicle (personal or commercial) for non-work purposes

| Name   | Label            | Table  | Type   | Field Length | Priority | Primacy   |
|--------|------------------|--------|--------|--------------|----------|-----------|
| AtWork | Injured at work: | Person | Number | 1            | ER/LR/LR | DC/PR/CME |

**Response Options:**

AtWork

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 0 | No, injury did not occur at work or while the victim was working |
| 1 | Yes, injury occurred at work or while the victim was working     |
| 8 | Not applicable (e.g., child, unemployed, retiree)                |
| 9 | Unknown  |

**Data Standards or Guidelines**

U.S. standard death certificate

## INJURY ADDRESS

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| <b>State of injury FIPS code:</b>        | <b>InjState</b>   |
| <b>County of injury:</b>                 | <b>County</b>     |
| <b>City of injury FIPS code:</b>         | <b>InjPlace</b>   |
| <b>Street and number of injury site:</b> | <b>InjAddress</b> |
| <b>US Census block group of injury:</b>  | <b>CnsBlk</b>     |
| <b>US Census tract of injury:</b>        | <b>CnsTrt</b>     |

| <b>Name</b> | <b>Definition</b>                            |
|-------------|--|
| InjState    | State in which injury was inflicted          |
| County      | County in which injury occurred (FIPS code)  |
| InjPlace    | City/town in which injury was inflicted      |
| InjAddress  | Street address at which injury was inflicted |
| CnsBlk      | Census block in which injury was inflicted   |
| CnsTrt      | Census tract in which injury was inflicted   |

### Uses

The address of the incident is used to determine the agency responsible for potential public health interventions; to gain information about the socioeconomic status (SES) of the neighborhoods where injuries occur (via U.S. Census data); to map incidents; and to conduct analyses of the distribution of cases by SES and geographic area. See the Introduction section of this manual for a discussion about handling variables that can identify individual persons or agencies.

### Discussion

If the incident covers more than one address, code the address where the first injury was inflicted. In some cases, there will not be an explicit address for the injury incident (e.g., in a field or park). In these cases, record the nearest address or cross streets. If the nearest street address or intersection is not available from the records, enter the place name, e.g., the name of the park or beach. The address information should be collected at the local level in a format that meets the local standards for geocoding. Reporting sites planning to geocode their data at the local level can generate the census block group and tract where the incident occurred from a geocoding program. In some states, the vital statistics registry or police department will have already geocoded the address and will have census tract and block group information available.

The person's city/town ("Place") is coded using standard Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes. The NVDRS software provides these codes in drop-down menus with a convenient user interface. For out-of-state addresses, the following website will supply FIPS place codes: <http://geonames.usgs.gov/fips55.html>. FIPS place codes are frequently more specific than standard city/town designations. For example, they frequently supply codes for neighborhoods of cities.

The county is coded using standard Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes. These codes are provided in drop-down menus in the NVDRS software. For out-of-state addresses, the following website will supply FIPS county codes: <http://geonames.usgs.gov/fips55.html>.

If the state of injury or country of injury is unknown, enter 99. If the place of injury is a U.S. territory, enter the FIPS code for that territory. If the place of injury was known to be outside of the U.S. and its territories, enter 88 for “Not applicable”. Native American reservations should be coded as the state in which it is located.

*Note:* Vital Statistics data use two coding systems for states: FIPS and their own system. Please use the FIPS version here.

| Name       | Label                                | Table  | Type   | Field Length | Priority | Primacy   |
|------------|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------------|----------|-----------|
| InjState   | State of injury<br>FIPS code:        | Person | Number | 2            | ER/LR/LR | DC/CME/PR |
| County     | County of Injury:                    | Person | Number | 3            | ER/LR/LR | DC/CME/PR |
| InjPlace   | City of injury<br>FIPS code:         | Person | Number | 5            | ER/LR/LR | DC/CME/PR |
| InjAddress | Street and number<br>of injury site: | Person | Text   | 100          | O/LR/LR  | DC/CME/PR |
| CnsBlk     | US Census block<br>group of injury:  | Person | Text   | 1            | O        | DC        |
| CnsTrt     | US Census tract<br>of injury:        | Person | Text   | 7            | O        | DC        |

### Response Options:

InjState

- 1 Alabama
- 2 Alaska
- 4 Arizona
- 5 Arkansas
- 6 California
- 8 Colorado
- 9 Connecticut
- 10 Delaware
- 11 District of Columbia
- 12 Florida
- 13 Georgia
- 15 Hawaii
- 16 Idaho

Person/DC/Main Elements

|    |                                |
|----|--------------------------------|
| 17 | Illinois                       |
| 18 | Indiana                        |
| 19 | Iowa                           |
| 20 | Kansas                         |
| 21 | Kentucky                       |
| 22 | Louisiana                      |
| 23 | Maine                          |
| 24 | Maryland                       |
| 25 | Massachusetts                  |
| 26 | Michigan                       |
| 27 | Minnesota                      |
| 28 | Mississippi                    |
| 29 | Missouri                       |
| 30 | Montana                        |
| 31 | Nebraska                       |
| 32 | Nevada                         |
| 33 | New Hampshire                  |
| 34 | New Jersey                     |
| 35 | New Mexico                     |
| 36 | New York                       |
| 37 | North Carolina                 |
| 38 | North Dakota                   |
| 39 | Ohio                           |
| 40 | Oklahoma                       |
| 41 | Oregon                         |
| 42 | Pennsylvania                   |
| 43 | Puerto Rico                    |
| 44 | Rhode Island                   |
| 45 | South Carolina                 |
| 46 | South Dakota                   |
| 47 | Tennessee                      |
| 48 | Texas                          |
| 49 | Utah                           |
| 50 | Vermont                        |
| 51 | Virginia                       |
| 53 | Washington                     |
| 54 | West Virginia                  |
| 55 | Wisconsin                      |
| 56 | Wyoming                        |
| 60 | American Samoa                 |
| 64 | Federated States of Micronesia |
| 66 | Guam                           |
| 68 | Marshall Islands               |
| 69 | Northern Mariana Islands       |
| 70 | Palau                          |
| 74 | U.S. Minor Outlying Islands    |
| 78 | Virgin Islands of the U.S.     |
| 88 | Not applicable                 |
| 99 | Unknown                        |

|           |         |         |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| County    | 999     | Unknown |
| InjPlace  | 99999   | Unknown |
| InjAddres | 9       | Unknown |
| CnsBlk    | 9       | Unknown |
| CnsTrt    | 9999.99 | Unknown |

**Data Standards or Guidelines**

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS); National Institute of Standards and Technologies; U.S. Bureau of the Census; U.S. Postal Service

**Survival time no. of units:**                      **Surviv**  
**Unit of time used in survival time:**      **Sunit**

| Name   | Definition  |
|--------|---|
| Surviv | Interval between injury and death                     |
| Sunit  | Unit used to report interval between injury and death |

### Uses

Survival time can be used to evaluate health outcome data and EMS system needs. It can also be useful in interpreting toxicology test results.

### Discussion

Survival time is noted on the death certificate in the section called “Approximate interval between onset and death” to the right of the cause of death text. It is often either explicitly mentioned in the CME’s report or it can be calculated based on date and time of injury and death. If date and time of injury or death are not known, do not calculate survival based on the interval between the time the person was last seen and the body found (unless that was under two hours). Use only the survival time listed for the violent injury. Do not use the survival time listed for the consequences or complications of injury. Do not add the survival times listed next to each cause of death listed on the death certificate. Indicate the length of survival interval in Surviv and the units of measurement for the interval (e.g., minutes, hours, days) in Sunit. For under two hours, use minutes; for two hours through 47 hours, use hours; for 48 hours and over, use days. For 365 or more days, use years. Round to the nearest unit. If survival time was noted as a range, use the high end of the range (e.g., 15–30 minutes, use 30). If survival time is not precisely noted, indicate 999 in Surviv and the applicable unit in Sunit (e.g., “patient survived a few minutes” would be 999 in Surviv and 1 [minutes] in Sunit). If death is described as “immediate,” “sudden,” or “instantaneous,” indicate 0 in Surviv and 1 [minutes] in Sunit.

| Name   | Label                                  | Table  | Type   | Field Length | Priority | Primacy |
|--------|--|--------|--------|--------------|----------|---------|
| Surviv | Survival time<br>no. of units:         | Person | Number | 3            | O/O      | DC/CME  |
| Sunit  | Unit of time used<br>in survival time: | Person | Number | 1            | O/O      | DC/CME  |

**Response Options:**

Surviv

999 Unknown

Sunit

1 Minutes

2 Hours

3 Days

4 Years

5 Months

8 Not applicable

9 Unknown

**Data Standards or Guidelines**

NVISS

**Education:** **Educ**  
**Number years education:** **OldEduc**

| Name    | Definition                   |
|---------|------------------------------|
| Educ    | Person's education level     |
| OldEduc | Number of years of education |

### Uses

The victim's educational level is an important indicator of socioeconomic status and is used in epidemiologic and other scientific analyses. For very young children who are not in school, code as 0.

### Discussion

The options for the "Education" variable are those on the 2003 death certificate. Since not all states will have moved to the new format by 2003, the pre-2003 education format is provided in the "Number years education" variable. Only one of the two options has to be completed on the DC Main Elements screen. Vocational and trade school should be coded as "High school graduate".

| Name    | Label                   | Table  | Type   | Field Length | Priority | Primacy |
|---------|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------------|----------|---------|
| Educ    | Education:              | Person | Number | 1            | O/O      | DC/CME  |
| OldEduc | Number years education: | Person | Number | 2            | O        | DC      |

### Response Options:

#### Educ

- 0 8th grade or less
- 1 9th to 12th grade; no diploma
- 2 High school graduate or GED completed
- 3 Some college credit, but no degree
- 4 Associate's degree (e.g., AA, AS)
- 5 Bachelor's degree (e.g., BA, AB, BS)
- 6 Master's degree (e.g., MA, MS, MEd, MEd, MSW, MBA)
- 7 Doctorate (e.g., PhD, EdD) or Professional degree (e.g., MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)
- 9 Unknown

#### OldEduc

- 0 0 years
- 1 1 year
- 2 2 years
- 3 3 years
- 4 4 years
- 5 5 years
- 6 6 years



|    |          |
|----|----------|
| 7  | 7 years  |
| 8  | 8 years  |
| 9  | 9 years  |
| 10 | 10 years |
| 11 | 11 years |
| 12 | 12 years |
| 13 | 13 years |
| 14 | 14 years |
| 15 | 15 years |
| 16 | 16 years |
| 17 | 17 years |
| 99 | Unknown  |

**Data Standards or Guidelines**

U.S. standard death certificate

## USUAL OCCUPATION

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| <b>Usual occupation code:</b>          | <b>UsuOcc</b> |
| <b>Usual occupation text:</b>          | <b>UsOcTx</b> |
| <b>Kind of business/industry code:</b> | <b>Indust</b> |
| <b>Usual industry text:</b>            | <b>IndTxt</b> |

| Name   | Definition  |
|--------|---|
| UsuOcc | Usual occupation of the victim as recorded on the death certificate |
| UsOcTx | Victim's usual occupation text                                      |
| Indust | Victim's usual business or industry code                            |
| IndTxt | Victim's usual business/industry text                               |

### Uses

The victim's usual occupation is an indicator of socioeconomic status and may be associated with an increased risk of intentional injury. "Usual industry" is the kind of business or industry to which the victim's occupation is related, such as insurance, farming, or government.

### Discussion

Most states' registry of vital records encodes the decedent's usual occupation and industry on the death certificate. Usual occupation/industry is not necessarily the victim's current occupation/industry. Provide information exactly as it appears in the death certificate data. If the text descriptor is recorded on the death certificate, and a numeric code is not provided, report only the text information and use the code "080" to indicate that the actual code is unavailable. The codes 999 for occupation and 090 for industry are assigned by the Occupation and Industry coder to indicate "blank, unknown, or NA". These codes should only be used if they appear in the death certificate data. If text is provided describing the occupation and industry, but no code is provided, sites should not code the information themselves, as industry and occupation coding requires special training. If the death certificate is blank, use the code "080" to indicate unavailable and use the text field to indicate blank, unknown, or not available.

| Name   | Label                               | Table  | Type   | Field Length | Priority | Primacy |
|--------|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------------|----------|---------|
| UsuOcc | Usual occupation code:              | Person | Number | 3            | O        | DC      |
| UsOcTx | Usual occupation text:              | Person | Text   | 50           | O        | DC      |
| Indust | Kind of business/<br>industry code: | Person | Number | 3            | O        | DC      |
| IndTxt | Usual industry text:                | Person | Text   | 50           | O        | DC      |

**Response Options:**

UsuOcc

UsOcTx

Indust

IndTxt

**Data Standards or Guidelines**

For occupation and industry codes: U.S. Bureau of the Census; Classified index of industries and occupations; 1990 Census of Population and Housing; First Edition; U.S. Government Printing Office, April 1992. For codes designating those without occupations (such as “student”): Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Public use data file Documentation: Multiple Cause of Death for ICD-9 1997 Data.

### Multiple conditions on Death Certificate 1-20:

(Mult1001 through Mult1020)

4th: (Mult1004D4 through Mult1020D4)

5th: (Mult1004D5 through Mult1020D5)

| Name                                | Definition  |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Mult1001<br>through<br>Mult 1020    | Describes the nature of the injury and other conditions leading to death.<br>Up to 20 multiple condition codes can be entered |
| Mult1004D4<br>through<br>Mult1020D4 | 4th   |
| Mult1004D5<br>through<br>Mult1020D5 | 5th   |

### Uses

The “nature of injury” (or “multiple condition”) codes assigned to the death certificate specify the anatomic location and nature of the injuries. This information may assist in evaluating emergency medical response.

### Discussion

Multiple condition codes are assigned by the registry of vital records to death certificate records to indicate the nature of injuries and diseases leading to death. Codes are based on the International Classification of Diseases 10th edition coding protocols, thus “Mult10”. The underlying cause of death code is captured in a separate variable on the DC Main Elements screen. The Mult10 elements should be coded exactly as they are coded in the multiple cause of death fields in death certificate data. These codes can include both diagnosis codes (nature of injury and disease) and external cause of injury codes. Codes should be entered with decimal points in the fourth position. No more than 20 codes can be entered.

The fourth ICD-10 digit in the underlying cause of death code is used with external cause code categories W00 to Y34 (except for Y06. and Y07.) to identify the place of occurrence of the external cause where relevant. The fifth digit is provided for optional use in a supplementary character position with external cause categories W00 to Y34 to indicate the activity of the injured person at the time the event occurred. This subclassification should not be confused with, or be used instead of, the recommended fourth-character subdivisions provided to indicate the place of occurrence.

| Name       | Label  | Table  | Type | Field Length | Priority | Primacy |
|------------|--|--------|------|--------------|----------|---------|
| Mult1001   | Multiple conditions on Death Certificate 1:  | Person | Text | 6            | O        | DC      |
| Mult1002   | Multiple conditions on Death Certificate 2:  | Person | Text | 6            | O        | DC      |
| ...through |  |        |      |              |          |         |
| Mult1020   | Multiple conditions on Death Certificate 20: | Person | Text | 6            | O        | DC      |
| Mult1001D4 | 4th  | Person | Text | 1            | O        | DC      |
| ...through |  |        |      |              |          |         |
| Mult1020D4 | 4th  | Person | Text | 1            | O        | DC      |
| Mult1001D5 | 5th  | Person | Text | 1            | O        | DC      |
| ...through |  |        |      |              |          |         |
| Mult1020D5 | 5th  | Person | Text | 1            | O        | DC      |

### Response Options:

Mult1001

thru

Mult1020

Mult1001D4

thru

Mult1020D4

Mult1001D5

thru

Mult1020D5

Format: L##.## (the first character must be a letter, followed by at least two and up to four digits)

L88.88 Not applicable\*

L99.99 Unknown or missing\*

\*Not an ICD-10 code, but an added code (See page 4-17)

### Data Standards or Guidelines

ICD-10: International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems: 10th Revision.